The People's Korea

No. 1,204 EVERY SATURDAY AUGUST 11, 1984 Per Copy Price:¥250 (US$1.00) (1961年8月22日第3種郵便物認可)

RECEIVED SERIALS DIVISION AUG 21 1984 PROPERTY OF PRINCETON UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

Title of DPRK Labour Hero Awarded to Former Soviet Red Army Officer Ya. T. Novichenko

Mr. Ya. T. Novichenko, a former officer of the Soviet Red Army and a Soviet internationalist solider, was awarded the title of labour hero of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

An awarding ceremony was held in Pyongyang on July 28.

A decree of the Central People's Committee on awarding the title of labour hero to him was read out at the ceremony.

It said:

"Comrade Yakov Tikhonovich Novichenko as an officer of the Soviet Red Army took part in the war for the liberation of Korea against the Japanese imperialist aggression army with noble internationalist spirit and devotedly helped our people in the endeavours for building a new country after liberation.

"Especially, Comrade Ya. T. Novichenko performed a distinguished feat by displaying self-sacrificing spirit and heroism in frustrating the vicious raid of reactionaries on our revolution under the complicated situation right after liberation."

"His heroic deed is a brilliant symbol of the traditional Korean-Soviet friendship sealed in blood in the common struggle against imperialism."

Vice President Rim Chun Chu conferred upon Mr. Ya. T. Novichenko, an internationalist soldier, the certificate of the title of labour hero of the DPRK and a gold medal (hammer and sickle) and order of national flag first class.

He expressed heartfelt thanks to President Kim Il Sung and to the Central People's Committee of the DPRK and the entire Korean people for high appreciation of his simple combat feat and the conferment of the title of labour hero of the DPRK, gold medal and order of national flag first class upon him.

Noting that he was awarded order of national flag third class of the DPRK long ago, he said: "I accept today's state decoration of the DPRK as a symbol of the joint efforts of the Soviet Army and the Korean patriots in defeating the Japanese imperialist aggression forces and liberating Korea from the colonial oppression and an expression of the eternal friendship between the Soviet and Korean peoples.

The talks President Kim Il Sung had with President K.U. Chernenko during his visit to the Soviet Union, said the former Soviet Red Army soldier, "proved once again that the Soviet-Korean friendship is durable and immortal."

President Kim Il Sung on July 31 received Mr. Ya. T. Novichenko and his wife and family.

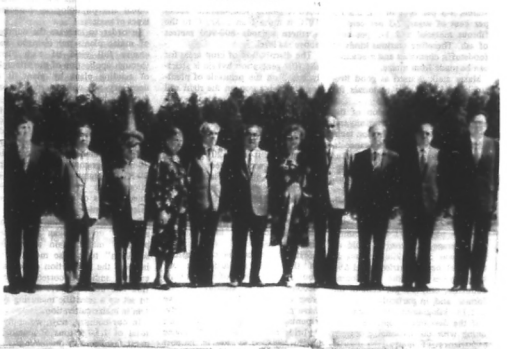
President Kim Il Sung cordially met Mr. Ya. T. Novichenko and his wife and family and had a talk with them in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Recalling with deep emotion the heroic feat Mr. Novichenko performed in our country right after its liberaiton, President Kim Il Sung highly praised him once again as a symbol of the Korean-Soviet friendship and expressed the belief that the traditional friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Korea and the Soviet Union would grow stronger and develop as the days go by.

Mr. Novichenko expressed deep thanks to President Kim Il Sung for his personal invitation of him and his family to visit Korea and for the warm welcome and hospitality accorded them and wholeheartedly wished the great leader good health and a long life.

President Kim Il Sung presented gifts to Mr. Novichenko and his wife and family.

He arranged a luncheon for the guests.



President Kim Il Sung on July 31 received Mr. Ya. T. Novichenko, a former Soviet Red Army officer, and his wife and family. (KCNA Radiophoto)

SR-71 Violations Continue

The U.S. infiltrated an "SR-71" high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane deep into the air above Korean territorial waters east of Kosong, at around 11 hours 8 minutes July 27 and let it fly up to the sky above the coastal waters of Sonbong County, North Hamgyong Province, committing espionage acts against the DPRK, reported the KCNA on July 27.

"Such aerial espionage acts of the U.S. imperialist aggressors numbered 26 after June," reported the KCNA.

In this connection the senior member of the Korean side to the Military Armistice Commission sent a telephone notice to the American side, strongly protesting against it and reassuring it to take responsible steps against the recurrence of similar cases.

Meanwhile, the south Korean army which had been constantly perpetrating military provocations in the areas along the Demilitarized Zone committed an armed provocation by firing tens of automatic rifle bullets from a point about 550 metres southeast of the Military Demarcation Line marker No. 0403 toward the post of the north side opposite it at around 17 hours 10 minutes on July 21.

The senior member in his telephone notice to the American side protested against and denounced the rifle-firing by the south Korean army as a downright violation of the Armistice Agreement and an open challenge to the DPRK and demanded it to take a responsible step.

1984 World Conference Against A-H Bombs Held In Tokyo

The 1984 World Conference against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs ended a three-day Tokyo session on August 3 after adopting a declaration which called for "all our energies for effecting binding measures to ban the testing, research, development, production, deployment, stockpiling, proliferation and use of nuclear weapons. (See page 8)

Strongly rejecting the theory of preventing a nuclear war through a balance of terror, it said the quick and complete prohibition of nuclear weapons was the surest way to eleminate the danger of a nuclear war.

Expressing concern over the deteriorating situation on the Korean Peninsula and in other parts of Northeast Asia, the Tokyo declaration proposed that all of Asia, the Pacific, the Indian Ocean, Central Europe, the Balkans, the Mediterranean Sea, Scandinavia and other parts of the world should be made nuclear-free zones.

It also proposed prohibiting the military use of outer space and the oceans.

Calling for the dissolution of all military alliances and blocs, the declaration demanded the removal of not only nuclear warheads but facilities for waging a nuclear war, including command, control, communications and information systems.

The conference was attended by some 500 people including 128 delegates from overseas.

Mr. Paek Chong Won, Vice Chairman of the Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) and three other Chongryun officials attended the conference instead of a DPRK delegation.

Speaking at the first day session, Mr. Paek stressed that a war may break out at any moment on the Korean Peninsula because of war policies of the United States and south Korea and that a war in Korea will become nuclear war involving other Asian countries.

He also said that the proposal for three-way talks made by the DPRK is aimed at settling the Korean question in a peaceful manner.

Chongryun Vice Chairman Paek Chong Won made a speech at the first day session of the 1984 World Conference against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs held in Tokyo from Aug. 1 to 3.

Development of Agriculture in Korea (12)

(Continued from the No. 1,190 issue of The People's Korea)

Experience of DPRK in Maize Cultivation

Maize is the highest-yielding of all dry-field grain crops and its grain and stalk are of great economic value as they contain high nutriments.

Maize grain usually contains various nutriments, that is, 8-12 per cent of protein, 55-65 per cent of starch, 4-5 per cent of oil, 2.5-3.5 per cent of sugar, 2-3 per cent of fibrous material and 1-2 per cent of ash. Therefore, various kinds of foodstuffs, chemicals and medicines can be made from maize.

Maize stalk is used as good livestock feed and raw materials for fibre and paper.

Therefore, the expansion of the area under maize cultivation and development of its cultivation techniques are of great significance in solving the food problem, as well as in developing livestock and supplying raw materials to light industry.

As of 1979 the world's maize cultivation area was 120,540,000 *chongbo* and its average per-*chongbo* yield 3,271 kilogrammes. The average per-*chongbo* yield of maize was 5,447 kilogrammes in the developed countries, but 1,697 kilogrammes in the developing countries, only 31 per cent of the former, and, in particular, it stands at 1,145 kilogrammes in Africa.

If the developing countries, reckoning with the national economic importance of maize, expand its cultivation area, introduce the first generation hybrid system and improve its cultivation techniques to raise the per-*chongbo* yield to 3-4 tons at least, they will be able to obtain additionally a huge amount of grain, which will be greatly conducive to the solution of the current food crisis.

In our country maize cultivation was so backward that its per-*chongbo* output did not exceed 723 kilogrammes and the area under its cultivation, too, was limited during the imperialist colonial rule before liberation.

With a keen insight into the biological possibility to increase the maize yield, President Kim Il Sung put forward the slogan, "Maize is the king of dry-field grain crops" already long ago and wisely led our people to expand its cultivation area and improve cultivation techniques. As a result, in our country today maize cultivation is introduced in nearly all the dry fields, except those fields planted to some industrial crops and vegetables, and its per-*chongbo* yield reached 6.3 tons on an average in 1980 thanks to the thorough implementation of the Juche farming method.

With a view to contributing our mite to increasing food and agricultural production in the non-aligned and other developing countries, we introduce below our experiences in maize cultivation.

1. Seed Improvement of Maize and Its Cultivation Method

President Kim Il Sung said that if only the problems of seed, water, fertilizer and herbicide were solved, per-*chongbo* yields of maize could be raised considerably.

What is most important in maize cultivation is to properly solve the problem of seeds. In our country the system of producing maize hybrid has been completely established through the vigorous promotion of the green revolution. Our maize hybrids belong to the early- and semi-early-ripening varieties whose accumulated temperature needed for growth is 2,200-2,800°C and which need 100-135 days' time for vegetation. Thus, the first generation of maize hybrid is cultivated in nearly all fields from the plain areas where the accumulated climatic temperature above 10°C is more than 3,000°C to the northern uplands 800-900 metres above sea level.

The distribution of crop areas for the first generation hybrid is strictly based on the principle of planting the right crop on the right soil in the right time. In order to prevent insufficient ripening caused by the influence of the cold front, maize hybrids of the kind whose required accumulated temperature for growth is over 200°C lower than the accumulated climatic temperature of the area concerned are chosen, and even in the same area hybrids that suit the fertility, humidity and other conditions of the soil of respective plots are chosen and sown in the right time.

With the successful carrying out of the green revolution in our country, the stature of maize plants becomes shorter steadily. As we have storms in July and August, we have made it a rule to breed early-ripening and high-yielding maize hybrids of low stature. The maize strains we used to grow in the past were 3-3.5 metres tall and we could grow no more than 20,000 plants per *chongbo*, but today we have succeeded in obtaining hybrids which grow 1.9-2.3 metres high, and we now have 66,000-81,000 plants of them per *chongbo*. Based on the successes achieved so far, we are endeavouring to obtain within a few years the first generation maize hybrids with less than 1.7 metres' height that can yield over 10 tons per *chongbo* under the present production conditions.

In maize cultivation there are two kinds of methods: one is direct sowing and the other is humus-pot cultivation. The former is convenient for mechanization. But it can not ensure proper germination, resulting in the missing of many plants and poor ripening because spring comes late, autumn, early and severe drought lasts long owing to the abnormal weather. Therefore, we have introduced the latter in almost all maize fields. This method is: to put maize seeds into humus-pots with a diameter of 5-6 centimetres, cover them with plastic sheets until they put forth sprouts and then transplant them in the fields when each of them has 3-4 leaves. The seedlings should be raised in the humus-pot murseries for 15-20 days and transplanted after the last frost of spring season. This method enables the seedlings to absorb adequate nutrition from the humus-pots, ensures better initial growth and hastens the ripening time by 7-10 days. This prevents maize plants from possible immaturity due to abnormal weather particularly in the mountainous areas and the northern highlands. Besides, if this method is introduced there is no missing plant and the number of maize plants per *chongbo* can be increased as the height of maize is low. There will be less weeds and no need for the work of thinning out maize plants as in the case of direct sowing cultivation. The humus-pot maize growing method, therefore, raises the yields by 15-20 per cent over the direct sowing method.

2. Application of Fertilizers and Weeding in Maize Fields

In order to increase the maize yields, it is necessary to establish a scientific manuring system to suit the soil conditions and the nutritional and physiological characteristics of maize.

In order to increase the number of maize plants per *chongbo* and ensure full yield of each plant through application of the principle of tending plant by plant, it is necessary not only to apply more fertilizer but also to apply it on a scientific basis. In general, the ingredients of nutrients needed for producing one ton of maize include 25-30 kilogrammes of nitrogen, 8-10 kilogrammes of phosphorus, 20-30 kilogrammes of potassium, 30-35 kilogrammes of silicon, 4-6 kilogrammes of magnesium, 4-6 kilogrammes of calcium and other microelements.

President Kim Il Sung who long ago put up a slogan "Fertilizer precisely means grain and grain, socialism" took wise measures to increase the production of fertilizers and indicated correct orientation and detailed ways and means to set up a scientific manuring system in maize cultivation.

In our country, now, we apply a total of 1.5-1.6 tons of macroelement fertilizers to one *chongbo* of maize field, which resolves itself into 700-800 kilogrammes of nitrogenous fertilizer in terms of ammonium sulphate, 700 kilogrammes of superphosphate of lime and 100 kilogrammes of potassium chloride. Besides, on the basis of soil analysis, silicon, slaked lime, magnesium, zinc and other microelement fertilizers are applied in good assortment. And as for the material of humus-pots, 12-14 tons of humus compost is used for each *chongbo*.

The maize plant absorbs different doses of nutrients in different stages of its growth. Young maize plants do not have strong roots, so they cannot absorb nutrients well. Until it has eight leaves a maize plant absorbs only 1-3 per cent of the total nutrients it normally takes in during the whole period of growth, although the percentage may differ according to nutritional elements. This shows a small amount of fertilizer in the early days of its growth is enough to meet its demand for nutritional elements. Until it has 16 leaves, that is, ten days before its male inflorescence appears maize absorbs 25-40 per cent of nutrients (more in case of potassium), which is a comparatively small amount. But in one month from 10 days before to 20 days after its male inflorescence comes out, maize takes in some 50 per cent of total nutrients it needs during the whole of its growth period.

Different amounts of individual nutrients are needed in different periods of its growth. It sucks nitrogen throughout its growing season. It absorbs particularly much nitrogen from when its male inflorescence comes out till its tassels are dried up. After that it sucks up less and then again absorbs plenty of nitrogen from the period when its grains are beginning to set till they turn yellow. So, we regulate the amounts of nitrogenous fertilizer accordingly in the first and second halves of its growing period.

The maize plant needs phosphorus all the time from its budding till its ripening. When it ripens, most of the phosphorus accumulated in its leaves and stalks moves to the ears. Therefore, phosphate is applied twice as basal and additional fertilizers.

The maize plant absorbs more potassium than the other nutrients. Potassium is needed from when its node is formed until its male inflorescence comes out. Therefore, potash fertilizer is applied in many instalments with emphasis on regulating fertilizer and fertilizer for forcing the earing.

In our country, the amount and methods of fertilizer application are different according to the nutritional-physiological characteristics of maize and the soil conditions. It is because the effectiveness of fertilizers and their required amount vary according to the soil conditions. We have worked out soil cards of all fields on the basis of analysis of macro- and microelement content, acidity and mechanical composition of soil in each plot, and use them as basic data for establishing a scientific manuring system. Thus, fertilizers are applied not uniformly but in different amounts and ways by taking into consideration the characteristics of soil such as its types, its content of nutritive elements, mechanical composition and acidity, in accordance with the soil cards.

Also applied is the method of improving the fertility of soil by cultivating green manure crops as aftercrop of maize and ploughing them up in autumn.

Weeds should be killed thoroughly in order to increase the yields. Weeds absorb nutrients needed for the maize plant, take away the moisture of soil and spread pests and insects and thus lower the yields. Therefore, we spread highly efficient herbicides such as atrazine and 2.4 D in all maize fields to kill weeds completely, except where vegetables are grown as aftercrop.

3. Irrigation and Drainage of Maize Fields

The introduction of an irrigation system is a best way of increasing maize yields. The quantity of water needed by a maize plant in the whole period of its growth amounts to 200-250 litres. This means that 13,200 tons of water is consumed in one *chongbo* of maize field.

The maize plant sucks up the largest amount of water in the period of pollination. In this period a maize plant sucks in 2-4 litres of water a day and maize plants in one *chongbo* of field take in 130-260 tons of water. If in this period, leaves droop for one day, the yields will fall by 15-20 per cent, and if for several days, by more than 50 per cent. Therefore, to keep the soil of the maize fields adequately moist through watering in different stages of its growth is a decisive factor in increasing the yields.

The amount of moisture required by the maize plant is not large in its tender period before nodes are formed, but after that it gradually increases.

Maize fields are watered by different methods–sprinkling by jets, watering by tractor-mounted sprinklers, irrigating by flowing water through furrows, etc. In order to secure water resources, different methods may be employed–building reservoirs and digging canals, lifting water by pumps, and using underground water by sinking wells and driving in pipes. The irrigation system has already been introduced in most of our maize fields, except some fields on steep slopes.

What is also important in successful maize farming is to take thorough measures for drainage. Our country has much rain in July and August. When the fields are soppy, oxygen in soil decreases, and this will obstruct the growth of the roots of the maize plant, weakening their functions of absorbing nutrients. This also gives rise to the occurrence of various virus and the decay of the roots and stalks, and makes the leaves dry, which will cause a decrease in the yields. In particular, without taking measures for drainage, in conditions of frequent torrential rains due to the abnormal weather, the damage of moisture cannot be checked. We, therefore, dig water collecting ditches around every maize field to prevent water flowing into the field and drainage ditches in the fields to keep rain-water from standing in the fields. As for the cold and damp fields, we also dig culverts or excavate underground water pockets of a mole's barrow type with tractors, and plough all maize fields deeply before the wet season comes to prevent the moisture damage thoroughly.

With the successful introduction of comprehensive mechanization in maize cultivation, most of the arduous and labour-consuming work from ploughing to sowing, furrowing, manuring, watering, chemical spraying, harvesting and threshing are done by machines.

The green revolution has been carried on vigorously and cultivation techniques developed thanks to the thorough application of the Juche farming method in maize cultivation, with the result that the per-*chongbo* maize yield in our country has grown 8.7 times as against the pre-liberation years and 5.2 times as against 1960.

Annual Increase of Per-*chongbo* Maize Yield (in kilogramme)

1944	723
1949	1,331
1974	5,000
1980	6,300

In particular, per-*chongbo* maize yield on many farms in the plain areas exceeds 7-8 tons.

At the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea President Kim Il Sung put forward the important task of hitting the target of 15 million tons of grain production as one of the ten long-range objectives of socialist economic construction in the 1980's.

With a view to carrying out this magnificent long-range objective in the shortest possible time, we improve maize strains by accelerating the green revolution, keep expanding maize cultivation areas by breaking up new land and steadily develop its cultivation techniques through the implementation of the Juche farming method. We are also waging a vigorous struggle to completely industrialize and modernize maize cultivation through the accomplishment of the comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture.

Our experience in maize cultivation may be of some help to other developing countries. We are ready to assist the developing countries at any time if they want to learn from our techniques and experiences of maize cultivation.

(To be continued)

Correction

Please ignore three lines from the fourth to the sixth line in the second column, Page 2, July 28 issue of The People's Korea.– Sorry Editor

DPRK Technically Aids Agriculture In Africa

— Aid in Overcoming Hunger —

It is sure that the DPRK will have a good harvest this year, too. Great achievements Korea attained by the Juche farming method evoke great interest among the Third World countries which suffer from a slump in agriculture and food shortages, and attract their keen attention, particularly the attention of African countries suffering from hunger.

This year, FAO (the Food and Agriculture Organization) made public a report which said that 150 million people in more than 24 African countries are in a serious condition of starvation.

The DPRK continues to cooperate with and assist these African countries according to their actual conditions.

By these efforts of Korea, epochal successes are about to be attained in agricultural production in African countries.

In Mozambique, 15 tons of rice per hectare was harvested in the initial year of aid from the DPRK, or 9 tons in the rainy season and 6 tons in the dry season. Tanzania succeeded in producing 6.8 tons of corn per hectare, as against 1 ton in the past by managing agriculture scientifically, or by improving the farming method and selecting seeds suitable the soil.

Marvelous successes were also achieved in the growing of vegetables and fruit-trees.

In Madagascar, the output of fruits per hectare was raised 19 times that two years ago.

The yield of vegetables was raised sharply to 237 tons per hectare on the cultivated land which had once produced 20 tons.

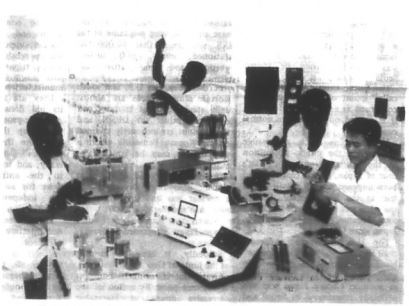
The DPRK can assist African countries in this way because she has rich experience and scientific techniques accumulated in the course of implementing its Juche farming method.

This is the reason why the Republic is praised internationally as "a model of South-South cooperation."

◀ Technicians of the DPRK are teaching how to drive tractors.

Korean agro-technicians are teaching the know-how of silkworm culture.

Korean technicians of vegetable cultivation have succeeded in the tests of vegetable cultivation in many countries, thus yielding a rich vegetable harvest.



Korean agro-technicians and specialists help train agro-technical cadres in many countries.

News on Socialist Construction In DPRK

Huichon Machine Tool Plant

The Huichon Machine Tool Plant mass-produces "Huichon-5", a lathe of new type.

This lathe has a wide-range processing capacity, high revolving speed of the main axis and intensive and modernized operating devices.

The long list of the modern machine tools produced at the plant includes the program-operated lathe, the oil-pressure copy lathe, the million machine and the drilling machine.

Built during the Fatherland Liberation War, the Huichon Machine Tool Plant produced its first lathe in April 1954.

As far back as in 1971, it had grown into a large plant producing 10,000 machine tools.

Overall production is placed on specialized assembling lines.

By widely introducing advanced science and technique and various chucks and conveyer lines into production, the workers and technicians there have steadily raised productivity.

The material and technical foundations of the plant have been expanded 2.5 times compared with 1960.

Development of Industry in Onchon County

Industry is making a fast progress in Onchon county, South Pyongan Province, situated on the west coast of Korea.

In the county there are salt, building materials as well as a developed local industry.

The number of the industrial establishments of local industry is more than 20.

Salterns by spontaneous evaporation noted in Korea are found in Kwisong and Kwangryang Bay. Mechanized and semi-automated, they turn out hundreds of thousands of tons of salt annually and such chemical goods as solid brine and calcium chloride with by-products.

Well-known Sindok spring water, refrigerated shellfish meat and granite are special products of the county.

There are fishery bases and granite mines in the county. The products there find their way to all parts of the country after meeting the local demand.

The county produces a wide variety of foodstuffs and hundreds of kinds of daily necessities including, ironware, furniture, pottery and leather goods with the local resources.

The proportion of the local industry accounts for about 60 percent of the county's gross industrial output value.

The technical equipment of the factories has been strengthened and advanced technique actively introduced to boost production at rapid pace.

Today the total industrial output value of the county is 4 times that two decades ago, of which local industrial output value 8.8 times.

Growth of Power Production

Power production has shown a growth in July.

The power output at the Changjingang Power Station in the first 20 days of July showed a 52 percent gain above the figure in the comparable time last year. In the same period, the Sodusu Power Station recorded a 7.5 percent jump and the Kumgangsan Power Station a 6.9 percent jump.

The Pukchang Thermal Power Plant produced an average of 8,000 kwh of electric power above the capacity of each generator by keeping it at full capacity operation to chalk up a peak record since its commissioning.

The power output in the first half of the year was far greater than that in the like period last year.

Powerfully progressing are projects for the expansion of the generating capacity to beat the power target of 100,000 million kwh, one of the ten long-range objectives of socialist economic construction for the 1980s.

The builders of the Taechon Power Station No. 2 have raised the speed of construction five times at maximum by introducing new methods. In the first half year period they finished the concrete tamping of the entrance to the water tideway after completing some objects. Now they are hastening the construction of the generator rooms in the last stage.

The construction of the power stations Nos. 1, 3, 4, and 5 is also progressing successfully.

Another generator is on the point of commissioning at the Pukchang Thermal Power Plant. The construction of the Chongjin and Sunchon thermal power plants and the Wiyon and Taepyongman power stations is progressing apace.

When the 100,000 million kwh of power target is beaten the per capita power output will hit the 5,200 kwh mark.

Chon's Slated Tour of Japan: Dangerous Move

By Li Gyo Sun
Special to The People's Korea

Gen. Chon Du Hwan's tour of Japan was officially announced to take place at the beginning of September to come.

The ruling circles of south Korea and Japan are carrying on a propaganda that the trip would help to establish the "relationship between south Korea and Japan in a new era."

In other words, it aims at completion of the U.S.-Japan-south Korea tripartite military alliance, and at the same time, it is a part of their plot to boast the Chon junta which is domestically and internationally isolated and is at its last gasp.

For this very reason Chon's planned tour of Japan is strongly opposed by the Korean and Japanese peoples as well as the progressive people of the world.

Seoul and Tokyo Agreed to Enforce Chon's Japan Trip Engineered by Washington

Chon's planned trip to Japan is technically at the invitation of Japanese premier Nakasone, which was extended when he visited Seoul in January last year.

Therefore, from the "diplomatically" point of view, it could be construed as a diplomatic function, if it carried out under the normal conditions.

Neutralize as much as possible in advance the public opposition to the south Korean strongman's tour of Japan, a news blackout had been imposed on any details of the trip at the last moment, though the plan and schedule of his Japan tour became an open secret in Japan since last year.

The U.S. authorities expressed their attitude to "wholly welcome" his Japan tour as the one to help strengthen security in the Far East as soon as Chon's Japan trip was officially announced in Seoul and Tokyo.

Aim of Chon's Japan Tour

Firstly, it is a scheme to complete a Washington-Tokyo-Seoul three-way military alliance.

The Reagan administration is concentrating its energies upon consolidation of its regional security system in Western Europe, the Middle East and the Korean Peninsula, on a basis of its "simultaneous multi-response strategy."

The moves to complete a Washington-Tokyo-Seoul tripartite military alliance now under way aim at the establishment of a regional security system in the Far East.

The problem is that the relations of "alliance" has not yet been built between south Korea and Japan while there are strong alliances respectively between Washington and Tokyo, and between Washington and Seoul.

Chon's slated tour of Japan is an attempt to strengthen the military tieup between south Korea and Japan and to turn the emerging U.S.-Japan-south Korea tripartite military alliance into a second NATO.

Now, south Korea has already turned into a nuclear forward base and a powder magazine of the U.S. with more than 40,000 GIs stationed, some 1,000 nuclear weapons and their carriers deployed.

Furthermore, the U.S. and south Korean armed forces are almost daily staging various kinds of war exercises against the DPRK, and the tensions are extremely strained on the Korean Peninsula where a nuclear war may be ignited any moment.

If a war breaks out in Korea, it would obviously develop into a nuclear war and undoubtly expand into another world war.

This is the reason why Chon's trip to Japan is regarded as dangerous.

Secondly, it aims at proping of the junta of Gen. Chon.

Chon Du Hwan seized power at bayonet point by means of the successive coups in December 1979 and May 1980.

He ordered his special force, called "Black Beret" paratroopers, into action to massacre a large number of the Kwangju citizens who rose up against Chon's violence.

The number of victims is estimated to be more than 2,000.

Chon Du Hwan, responsible for the fratricidal massacre of the Kwangju bloodshed, gets no support from the south Korean people and barely maintains power by way of fascist suppression.

As a result, the political situation has steadily aggravated in south Korea and the safety of his junta is in serious doubt.

A key question is whether it would be able to survive until the promised shift of power in 1988.

Chon Du Hwan is begging further political and economic support from the ruling circle of Japan to tide over the present critical situation.

Thirdly, the Japanese ruling circle has a plan to help Nakasone win a LDP presidency election slated for autumn to come, making Chon's trip his "diplomatic achievement."

In other words, its net outcome will be consolidated division of north and south Korea, strengthened support to the Chon junta and the reinforced U.S.-Japan-south Korea tripartite military alliance with south Korea as its anti-communist fortress.

They are attempting to realize its old dream of a "Great East Asian Co-prosperity Sphere."

To prop the Chon junta means to ignore the south Korean people's call for freedom and democracy, and to lay another obstacle to the entire Korean people's drive for an earlier realization of the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

The Japanese ruling circle should not interfere in the internal affairs of Korea.

After all, Chon's trip to Japan is a trecherous scheme formulated by the ruling circles of south Korea and Japan as engineered by the United States.

Setting Right "Unhappy Relations": Tall Story

The ruling circles of south Korea and Japan claim that "a new era in bilateral relations" would be established by "Chon's tour of Japan" to write off the past "unhappy relations and history" between the two nations.

What is really meant by their utterance that they would set right the "unhappy relations"?

It means that they confess by themselves that nothing had been settled even by the conclusion of the "south Korea-Japan treaty" in 1965 on the historical relations.

The historical facts show that the Japanese ruling circle not only did not atone for its ineffaceable offenses committed against the Korean nation in its past history but also consistently pushed forward an antagonistic policy towards the DPRK, the sole legitimate nation on the Korean Peninsula.

If the "unhappy relations" still continue as they claim, an official apology should be made to the entire Korean people and compensation must be made for the past crime.

However, the Japanese ruling circle is putting aside these problems with the Japanese Emperor's meeting with Chon Du Hwan, that is, by giving some "talk" of the emperor on the past "unhappy relations".

It is obvious that the "talk" of the Japanese Emperor who has no political power as defined in the Japanese Constitution can not have any meanings on the clarification of the historical relations between Korea and Japan and the problem could be by no means settled.

Nevertheless, the Japanese ruling circle schemes to settle this problem once and for all by engineering the "talk" of the emperor.

It is a criminal act to deceive both peoples in Korea and Japan, in pursuit of their ugly political purpose.

Strong Opposition of Korean And Japanese Peoples

As the days go by, greater opposition is being displayed by the peoples of Korea and Japan towards Chon's Japan trip.

The Korean Student Christian Federation and the Ecumenical Youth Council of Korea, reportedly with a combined membership of nearly 800,000, denounced the slated Chon's trip to Japan in their joint statement issued on July 23, as an "anti-national and trecherous diplomatic tour."

South Korean university students now on a summer vacation, show moves to oppose Chon's Japan tour.

Meanwhile, voices are also heightening among the Japanese people protesting his trip.

Meetings have been continuously held by prominent figures of broad sections including political parties and labor organisations, with resolutions and statement issued against the planned Chon's tour of Japan.

On July 4, 130 prominent figures including writers, scholars and men of culture made public their joint "request" to their government not to invite Chon Du Hwan to Japan.

They stated in the "joint request" that: 1) Demonstration of the Japan-south Korea alliance through Chon's trip runs counter to detente on the Korean Peninsula; 2) It is not wise to invite the south Korean "president" now when an apology and "adjustment" have not yet been made to north Korea; 3) Chon should not be "welcomed" from the view point of his malicious treat of the defunct New Democratic Party chairman Kim Yong Sam, and the ex-presidential candidate Kim Dae Jung, and of the Kwangju massacre.

Particularly, the Japanese people of broad sections urge the ruling circle of Japan not to invite Chon Du Hwan and to fundamentally reexamine its policy towards Korea.

They demand that Japan should not do anything helping increase tensions on the Korean Peninsula and should not interfere in the reunification movement of the Korean people.

They also strongly demand a change in the antagonistic policy towards north Korea.

The ruling circle of south Korea and Japan should give up Chon's Japan tour.

They should be aware of the danger that the anti-Japanese sentiment of the south Korean people would be further fanned up, if they ignore the public opposition to his trip.

Japanese papers wrote that both Japan and south Korea would be seriously damaged, if anti-Japanese sentiment had been heightened by Chon's trip to Japan.

Chon's Japan trip is a dangerous move.

The Japanese people of broad sections hold a demonstration July 3 in Tokyo in opposition to Chon Du Hwan's tour of Japan. The slogan reads: "Do not invite Chon Du Hwan! "

Illicit Fortune-Making by Chon's Wife

Illicit Fortune-Making by Chon's Wife

Another financial scandal by Chon Du Hwan's family was brought to light in south Korea.

According to "Sinhan Minbo," a newspaper of Koreans published in the United States, Li Sun Ja, Chon Du Hwan's wife, sold off 1.4 million pyong of land (one pyong = six feet square) in Kokdong, Kangso District, Seoul and misappropriated the money.

While engaging herself in illicit money-making and swindle in league with a certain Chang from the period of the "yusin" rule of the former Pak junta, she had allowed no one to lay hands on this land after marking it off as a "green zone" through the town planning section of the "Seoul city hall," the paper said.

After Chon Du Hwan seized "power" she sold off the land for a colossal amount of money with its backing.

The scandal was disclosed when the victims informed some U.S. congressmen of this recently.

Press Comments

Changed Situation in New Zealand

Rodong Sinmun, organ of the CC of the WPK, July 23 carried a signed article on the changed situation in New Zealand after the Labour Party defeated the National Party by a wide margin in the general parliamentary elections on July 14. The paper said in part:

The policy of the National Party has driven the economy of New Zealand into a stagnation. Moreover, the National Party government admitted and allowed U.S. nuclear-powered submarines to call at New Zealand ports.

This policy of the national government called forth discontent of political parties, public organizations and people of New Zealand.

Contrary to the National Party, the Labour Party promised in the election campaign that it would "recoordinate the "ANZUS" and prohibit the port calls of U.S. nuclear-powered warships.

The foreign affairs spokesman of the Labour Party said his party's official policy is to recoordinate the ANZUS to "ensure the economic, social and political stability in southeast Asian and Pacifc countries" and nuclear-powered warships is uncompromising.

The party proposed that a nuclear-free zone be established in the territorial waters of New Zealand up to 200 miles off the shore. The election program of the Labour Party reflected the anti-nuclear sentiments of people and democratic forces at home.

That is why in the recent elections, the Labour Party could win support of the electorate and defeat the National Party.

Lange, leader of the Labour Party, who was elected Prime Minister of the new government on July 16 charged Prime Minister Muldoon with devastation of the New Zealand economy and urged him to resign at once.

An official of the Labour Party declared in a television interview that one of the first steps of the new government would be the closure of the South African Consulate.

The policy of the new Labour government of New Zealand attracts public attention.

Challenge to European Peace

Rodong Sinmun July 21 carried a signed commentary titled "Challenge to European Peace," which reads in full:

The council of the Western European Union recently adopted a decision to allow West Germany to produce at home and deploy such offensive weapons as strategic bombers and long-range missiles.

This is a very dangerous step menacing peace and security in Europe and the world in violation of the international agreements and treaties on preventing the start of another war of aggression from the German soil.

It is clear that the council's decision is aimed at broadening the road of the rearmament and remilitarisation of West Germany and converting it further into a hotbed of a new war. As everyone knows, the West European Union has taken the lead in the execution of the U.S. imperialists' policy of rearmament of West Germany.

It must not go unnoticed that this decision is timed to coincide with the massive deployment of medium-range missiles by the U.S. imperialists in Western European countries. This indicates that the rearmament of West Germany and the deployment of nuclear missiles in West Germany and other Western European countries are stepped up under the war plan of the U.S. imperialists and directed against the Soviet Union and European socialist countries. It is an anachronistic folly for West Germamy to race headlong along the road of rearmament with the encouragement of the U.S. imperialists, failing to draw lesson from the miserable defeat in two world wars.

The new step to make haste with its rearmament is a factor of the aggravation of the already strained European situation dark clouds of a nuclear war are hovering over the European continent owing to the U.S. imperialists.

The danger of the outbreak of another war on the German soil is growing with the deployment of U.S. nuclear weapons for a forestalling strike at socialist countries in West Germany and acceleration of its rearmament.

Germany was the hotbed of two world wars, which spelled immeasurable calamities to the European people and the German people. The imperialists obviously dream of repeating this history on a drastically enlarged scale.

The scheme of the imperialists to rearm West Germany wholly runs counter to the desire of the European people and the world peaceloving people.

On the decision of the Council of the Western European Union the Soviet Union published a memorandum and Poland a government statement denouncing and protesting agaisnt it.

Now the European people are waging a powerful struggle against the deployment of medium-range missiles by the U.S. imperialists and the militarisation of West Germany. They demand the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in Europe.

The struggle of the European people for averting the danger of a new war and defending peace and security will grow in strength as time flows.

On Nicaragua

Papers in Pyongyang July 19 dedicated articles to the 5th anniversary of the victory of the Nicaraguan Revolution.

Rodong Sinmun stressed that the victory of the Sandinist Revolution was an important event which opened up a new epoch in the history of the Nicaraguan people's struggle and has had a great revolutionary influence upon the peoples in Central and Latin America who are languishing under the yoke of imperialism and fascist dictatorship.

Unshakable is the will of the Nicaraguan people to effect social changes, build a prosperous independent and sovereign state, consolidate the victory of the revolution won at the cost of blood and defend the people's power and Sandinist Revolution, the paper said, and continued:

"Let us defend the people's power and the Sandinist Revolution"–this is the militant slogan of the Nicaraguan people who, closely rallied behind the Sandinist National Liberation Front, are fighting against the anti-Nicaraguan manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the Somoza gangsters and for social progress. Under this slogan they are accelerating the course of revolutionary changes, smashing at every step the anti-Nicaraguan moves of the enemies growing in scope and strength.

Our people sternly denounce the U.S. imperialists' manoeuvres against Nicaragua and actively support the Nicaraguan people in their struggle to safeguard the homeland and the revolution, attain an independent development of the country and achieve peace in the Central American and Caribbean region.

The Korean and Nicaraguan peoples are close comrades-in-arms and brothers who are fighting shoulder to shoulder on the same front against their common enemy.

Our people will always stand firm on the side of the Nicaraguan people who are struggling for their just cause, as in the past, so also in the future.

Minju Choson stressed that the relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and Nicaragua have entered into a new stage of development after the Korean visit of Comrade Daniel Ortega Saavedra in March last year, and they are being further consolidated and developed each day in the common struggle against imperialism and for independence.

Memoirs of South Korean Laborers

Cry of Existence

(3) Alienation from Culture

Today is XXth of XX, so nearly one month has passed since my employment by this company.

My feeling has been characterized as psychological pain, suspicion, depression, physical pain for the last period.

I want to get rid of this agony at once. But the conclusion is self-evident, because it can't be helped.

I am struggling with the realities like reed, in order to get money. I wish the days could pass off as quickly as possible, and I hope to get accustomed to the realities soon.

I have felt many things for these 25 days. Above all, I came to feel how important time was.

There are various preconditions for people to live as decently as worthy human beings.

Time as well as money is indespensable for that aim. Let's see the case of employees of XX plywood factory.

They are divided into two groups: A and B. They work 12 hours each, with two hours for commutation, and the rest for their meals, washing the hands, sleeping.

Heads of house holds would feel how short their time is.

Sleeping is their happiest time. Is there any better rest for those extremely exhausted by 12 hours labour?

Who on earth can say to the people that they are lazy and ignorant because they fall into sleep on returning home and taking supper?

Who can despise them simply because they have never read a book written by a famous professor?

Who can sneer at them that it is like giving perals to pigs because they don't know Picasso, Beethoven, and still less Li Guang Su and Hwang Chi Yong (south Korean writters).

No one can say such a thing. Nevertheless, the gap between the have and have-not has been deepened day by day, aggravating the contradictions in the industrial society that much.

The distance between the privileged culture of the haves and the mass culture of have-not, though defined clearly, is getting longer and longer.

What result will be brought about by this? What is culture? Culture should have generality and be enjoyed by everyone irrespective of classes.

Yet, at present in this society, not only we, employees of XX plywood but also many labourers are alienated from the culture.

And this situation seems to continue for the moment as it is. One day, I came across a book "Philosophy of Labour".

In this book, the author points out that people are alienated by the mechanical culture of their industiral society. In the film of "Modern Times", Chapplin described and statirized the process in which people are being mechanized and alienated.

There are some people who raise a serious question about the mechanization of people. They insist that people should be inspired to work by the joy of creativity.

In the past, motorcar factories were once called workshops for artists.

Workers were said to have felt the joy of creativity to their hearts' content because they were able to work in such a way as artists carved their material.

Of course it was a favourable situation. But human-beings were satisfied with the given environment, and have continued to make efforts to create means of production which are more efficient.

The belt conveyer came into beings to meet that demand. It produces goods through phased process passing highly fractionized step. It is said that this kind of situation alienated laborers, mechanizing and changing them into impersonal beings.

But it is ridicurous and unreasonable if they refuse the development of civilization simply because they can't share the joy of creativity.

Machines liberate people from hard labour. The machine itself is also fruit of labour and sweat of people.

But, at the time of "Luddit affair" in 1811 (the movement of destroying machines in the Industrial Revolution) factories and machines were fired and destroyed.

In fact, craftsmen were deprived of their jobs as a result of the appearance of powered machine.

In a sense, I can understand the historical background in which they regarded the machine as their enemy.

It is fortunate that the leading figures in "Luddit Affair" came to realize who was the very criminal responsible for their impersonization.

Yet, today laborers seem to be confronted with the same situation as those in the industrial Revolution (3) Concluded

Woman labourers demand improvement of working conditions.

Japanese Boat Intrudes into Mil. Boundary, Captured by DPRK Patrol Boat

PYONGYANG August 1 (KCNA) – The Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a telegram to the Japan Red Cross Society on July 31 in connection with the capture by a naval patrol craft of the Korean People's Army of the Japanese boat "Yachiyo-maru No. 36" which made an illegal intrusion deep into the military boundary of our country.

The telegram says:

We acknowledge the receipt of your telegram dated July 28. We asked an organ concerned about the Japanese boat "Yachiyo-maru No.36."

According to it, a naval patrol craft of the Korean People's Army on a routine duty found and tried to apprehend an unidentified boat which illegally intruded into the military boundary of the East Sea of our country up to a point 41 degrees, 33 minutes, 05 seconds north latitude and 131 degrees, 21 minutes east longitude at around 0:10 July 28.

The boat, however, far from responding to the demand of our naval patrol craft, tried to flee after committing the outrageous act of running against and damaging our craft.

Our naval patrol craft demanded the stopping of the boat repeatedly signalling here to lie to. But the boat continuously tried to flee, refusing to comply with the demand.

Our naval patrol craft could not but feel suspicious about such provocative acts of the boat.

Therefore, our naval patrol craft fired warning shots with tracer bullets which are visible at night as a self-defensive measure. But the boat did not stop but continued fleeing. Our naval patrol craft captured the boat after firing threatening shots.

According to an investigation, it was confirmed that the captured boat is the Japanese fishing boat "Yachiyo-maru No. 36", and her master Yukidomari Mitsugu was killed by the fire of our naval patrol craft.

We could not but surprise at the illegal intrusion of the Japanese boat so deeply into the military boundary of our country.

If the Japanese boat had not intruded into our military boundary or had not fled, resisting when our patrol craft signalled stoppage, there would have not occurred such incident.

We feel regret at the death of the Japanese master.

The Japanese boat is now at Chongjin Port and the remaining crewmen are all in good health thanks to the humanitarian measure of the organ concerned of our country.

The organ says it will take a measure after making necessary investigation.

Japanese Boat Leaves for Home

The Japanese fishing boat "Shinyu-maru No. 77" which had been apprehended after illegally intruding into the economic waters of the DPRK and catching fish there left for home, the KCNA reported.

On July 16 a patrol boat of the navy of the Korean People's Army which was conducting routine duty apprehended a Japanese fishing boat which had illegally intruded into the East Sea economic waters of the DPRK up to 40 degrees, 59 minutes north latitude and 131 degrees, 51 minutes east longitude and was catching fish there.

According to investigation, it was confirmed that the boat is "Shinyu-maru No. 77" belonging to shipowner Tsuri Saburo in Minato-cho, Shinminato City, Toyama Prefecture of Japan.

The crewmen of the boat admitted that they had illegally intruded into the economic waters of the DPRK and gravely infringed upon the sovereignty of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea over resources in the waters and therefore, they should be punished.

An organ concerned of the DPRK decided to send back the fishing boat and crewmen, taking into consideration the fact that the Japanese crewmen frankly confessed to their crime and eagerly asked for lenient pardon though their crime should be severely dealt with by law.

The Japanese fishing boat "Shinyu-maru No. 77" left at 1 P.M. July 29 after going through relevant procedures for departure.

The Japanese side should take appropriate measures lest Japanese fishing boats should commit act of violation such as illegally intruding into the economic waters of the DPRK and catching fish.

Korean Paintings "Chilson Gate of Moranbong Hill" by Chong Sok Pon (1981)

Korean Traders Here Gather Against Violation of Their Business Rights

An emergency meeting of Korean traders and manufacturers in Japan was held in Tokyo on July 24 to voice opposition to the Japanese authorities' attempt to more crudely infringe upon their business rights by revising the "act of control on amusement businesses."

Speaking at the meeting, Li Gye Baek, vice-Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun), said the "bill of partial amendment" to the "act of control on amusement businesses" which the Japanese authorities are trying to enact is aimed to let the police arbitrarily meddle in the businesses run by Koreans and restrict and suppress them. We can never allow the Japanese authorities' attempt to enact the law for infringing upon and violating the business rights of Korean traders in Japan, he stressed.

Kim Jong Su, Director General of the Federation of Associations of Korean Traders and Industrialists in Japan, made a report at the meeting.

Exposing the nature of the revision of the "act", he strongly urged the Japanese authorities promptly to give up the idea of revision.

Speeches were made and a written request to the Japanese government was adopted at the meeting.

That day representatives of Korean traders called at local administrative committees of both houses of the Japanese Diet and different parties and groupings and delivered them the letter of request.

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

Foreign dels to Pyongyang (May 11 – 21)

May 11

*A delegation of the Czechoslovak National Front headed by vice-Chairman of its Central Committee Tomas Travnicek

*Maltese delegate for the study of the Juche idea Haber Emmanuel, President of the Malta Labour Party Hamrun District

*Jordanian delegate for the study of the Juche idea Abdul Aziz Al Hadid, Deputy Director of a department of the Ministry of Information

*Deputy Director of the Portuguese paper "Diario Popular"

*Chief Editor of the Finnish paper "Kansan Sana" Erkki Antikanien and Chief Editor of another Finnish paper "Satekunnan Tyo" Makela Aarre

May 14

*A Soviet delegation of scientific and technological cooperation headed by M.G. Kruglov, vice-Chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Science and Technology to participate in the 17th Meeting of the Standing Sub-Committee for Scientific and Technological Cooperation of the Korean-Soviet Inter-Governmental Economic and Scientific-Technological Consultative Committee

*A delegation of the Academy of Sciences of Hungary headed by its vice-President Andras Somos

*A delegation of the Lenin Young Communist League of the Soviet Union headed by D.A. Okhromi, Secretary of the Central Committee of the League

May 15

*A delegation of the All Japan Council of Transportation and Trafic Workers Union headed by its General Secretary Kokubo Akiji

*A delegation of the Tokushima Prefectural People's Council for Supporting Korea's Independent and Peaceful Reunification headed by Yamashiro Hiroshi, Vice-Chairman of the Tokushima Prefectural Council of Trade Unions of Japan and representative member of the Tokushima Prefectural People's Council for Supporting Korea's Independent and Peaceful Reunification

*Manuel Jesus Orbegoso, Director of the Editorial Board of the Peruvian paper "El Comercio"

May 19

*A party workers delegation of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party headed by E. Chogt, Secretary of the Ulan Bator City Committee of the M.P.R.P

May 18

*Mamie Nbompa Turay, Secretary General of the Sierra Leonean National Committee on the Study of the Juche Idea and Director of the Board of the International Institute of the Juche Idea

*An Indian scholars delegation for the study of the Juche idea

*A delegation for the study of the Juche idea of Nehru University of India

*A delegation for the study of the Juche idea of Jamia Millia University of India

*A delegation for the study of the Juche idea of Costa Rica

*A delegation for the study of the Juche idea of Marandellas, Zimbabwe

*The chief of the group for the study of works of President Kim Il Sung in Switzerland

*A professor of Alborc University, Denmark

*A delegation of the Chinese Artists Association headed by its vice-Chairman Guan Shanyue

*Kamta Prasad, Chairman of the Indian Economics Association

*A delegation of the Barrandow Film Studio of Czechoslovakia headed by its Deputy General Director Vojtech Leiter

May 21

*A delegation of Political Personnel of the Hungarian People's Army headed by Lieutenant General Ferenc Karpati, Director of the General Political Department of the HPA and vice-Minister of Defense

*A Yugoslav government delegation headed by Borislav Krajina, member of the Federal Executive Council of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and Federal Secretary for Justice and Organisation of Federal Administration

*A delegation of the Ukrainian branch of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society headed by V.D. Baitala, Minister of Forestry of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and Chairman of the Ukrainian branch of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society

*A Czechoslovak Trade Union delegation headed by Dadislaw Abraham, vice-Chairman of the Central Council of Czechoslovak Trade Unions and Chairman of the Council of Slovak Trade Union

*A delegation of the National Council of Slovak Trade Union

*A delegation of the National Council of Hungarian Agricultural Cooperatives headed by its Secretary Janos Eleki

*M.O. Cole, Deputy Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Sierra Leone.

(KCNA)

187th DPRK Repatriationship Leaves Here

The 187th DPRK repatriation ship "Mangyonghong" left Niigata Port, Japan, on July 25, taking Korean compatriots on board who were going to return to their homeland.

The repatriation operation of Korean nationals marks its 25th anniversary since it opened in December 1959. Some 100,000 Koreans returned from Japan to the homeland on a total of 186 sailings of the repatriation ship, since 1959, when the first repatriation ship left Japan for the DPRK.

"The repatriation operation is a historical event which brought about a fundamental change in the life of Korean nationals in Japan," so said First vice-Chairman Li Jin Gyu of the CSC of Chongryun on July 23 in his speech at a party held in Hotel Okura in Niigata to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the start of the repatriation operation.

First vice-Chairman Li Jin Gyu expressed in his speech thanks to personages and organizations concerned with repatriation work, Niigata municipal authorities and citizens, who have made their efforts for the realization of the repatriation operation and its management.

He said: We have confirmed that broad sections of the Japanese people will support the repatriation operation and the Korean people's effort for the reunification of their homeland.

The party was attended by Kim Su Man, representative of the DPRK Red Cross Society, the captain and crew members of the "Mangyongbong."

The "Mangyongbong" was seen off at the port by Paek Chong Won, vice-Chairman of Chongryun CSC, other Chongryun officials and compatriots and Japanese people including Kobayashi Rikizo, Chairman of the Niigata Council for Cooperation in Repatriation Operation.

Among the compatriots who got on board on July 25 were O Ryong Am, an advisor to the Chitose branch, Sapporo chapter, Chongryun's Hokkaido headquarters, who is a first generation Korean compatriot and was engaged in Chongryun work: Li Wui Bu, who lived in Osaka, and was returning to the homeland together with all his family members; youths in their 20s and students in their 10s.

Korean compatriots who were returning to their homeland said as follows:

Kang Hun Yu, who lived and a member of No. 2 branch, Ikuno Minami chapter, Osaka said: "I am not returning to our homeland because I live a hard life in this country.

"At the age of 25 I came to Japan to earn my livelihood in this country. The DPRK was my hope when I underwent hardships among Japanese. I visited the DPRK three times as a member of short-term home visiting groups and I made up my mind to spend my remaining years in the homeland and contribute something to our homeland.

"I am not young and I can't work like young people but I'll do my best."

Kim Jong Gwang a 2nd-year-student of the Kanagawa Korean Senior High School who was retruning to the homeland alone in the hope of studying music, said:

"Whenever I met an art troupe from the DPRK here in Japan, I thought that I'd like to study Juche art to my heart's contents in the homeland. At first I was worried whether I would become accustomed to living in the homeland. In September last year, I visited our homeland and I saw the reality of our homeland. Then I made up my mind to study in the homeland. I am resolved to prepare myself to be a competent man enought to be able to contribute to our homeland."

Kim So Ja, a 3rd-year-student of the Nara Korean Junior High School, who was returning to the homeland together with her younger brother said:

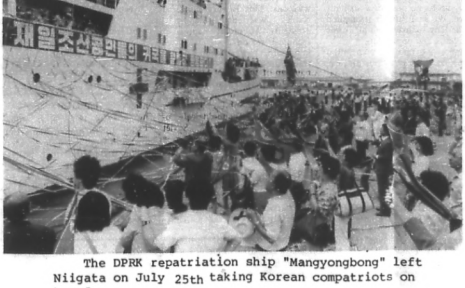
"It is like a dream to return to the homeland. I would like to return to the homeland as early as possible. I will be a field and track athlete."

Pak Myong Kyu who lived in Niigata and was returning to his native place 45 years after he left there said:

"45 years after I left there I will return to my hometown where I will meet my brothers and relatives."

The repatriation operation was called an "exodus from capitalist society to a socialist country" when it started in 1959. The repatriation operation was interrupted in 1967, but was resumed in 1971.

The "Mangyongbong" was built in the DPRK in May, 1970 and it was the first cargo-passenger ship of the country for overseas service. The ship was employed for the repatriation of Korean nationals here as a repatriation ship, when it was resumed in 1971.



The DPRK repatriation ship "Mangyongbong" left Niigata on July 25th taking Korean compatriots on board.

Koguryo Circus

The brilliant culture developed by the Korean ancestors included a high level of circus attained in the days of Koguryo. Mural paintings found in the tombs built in the years of Koguryo, prove that the Korean forebears had a high degree of acrobatic skill. The acrobatics were diverse and they included stilt roving, equestrian arts, revolving dance on the ball, playing with balls, turning and tossing up wheels, wielding swords and playing the buffoon.

The wall-paintings of the tombs in Susan-ri and Palchong-ri show acrobats deftly balancing themselves on two long stilts. A painting of a procession in the Yakus-ri tomb shows acrobats in action. They throw up an object from a galloping horse and catch at it; and fly something into the air and lie flat on horseback.

The mural paintings indicate that Koguryo people were very good at hand stunts.

In a mural of the tombs unearthed in Susan-ri, an acrobat tosses up five balls and three short sticks and takes a step forward to catch them with his hands behind his back. He does this repeatedly. The acrobat seen in the murals of the tomb in Palchong-ri flings up five balls and three clubs slantwise.

In ancient times it was a rarity that acrobats tossed up and caught eight objects of two kinds. The mural paintings also indicate that there were many other types of ball and club feats. In a wheel stunt the acrobat turns a small wheel and throws it up into the air, before he regains it. He repeats these movements in succession. There was also a sword stunt. As can be seen in a mural of a procession in a tomb excavated in Palchong-ri, two men perform feats with swords. This represents the fencing practised by the Korean forefathers in those days. It was essential for fostering their prowess and agility. A mural painting of a procession in Anak Tomb No. 3 shows that a man plays droll tricks to the entombed with his arms and legs. Obviously he is a clown. The revolving dance on the ball is a stunt by which the acrobat turned round on a big ball and balanced himself on it. In this way, Koguryo circus consisted of diverse items of stunts, which were highly refined in artistic skill.

In Koguryo acrobatic feats were performed to the accompaniment of music to conform with the features of different items. The wall-paintings of the tombs in Yakus-ri and Palchong-ri show that acrobats did horse-riding and sword-flourishing stunts to the accompaniment of vigorous military music giving courage and strength. Those in Palchong-ri indicate that acrobatics like stilt stunts requiring high tension and great composure were accompanied by musical instruments which made soft and quiet melodies. This proves that the Koguryo people acquired lofty artistic vision and ethos.

The circus of Koguryo had some characteristic features. Above all, it was combined with the practical activities of the people, and physical culture was blended with art. Horse-riding and sword-brandishing feats are an expression of the life of the Koguryo people. They set great store by the cultivation of martial arts and made a rule of exercising themselves in horse-riding and fencing. Koguryo circus helped them steel their mind and body, improve their martial arts and enrich their sentiments.

The Koguryo people performed acrobatics while on the march or out on a picnic and on a hunt. This shows that Koguryo circus did not need any particular sites or facilities but could be done anywhere anytime, only with props.

DPRK Athletes Attain Good Results in Int'l Competitions

Wrestling Tournament in Sofia

Korean wrestler Kim Chol Hwan bagged gold after beating all rivals in the 48 kg category at the "Sofia 84" International Freestyle Wrestling Tournament which was held in Bulgaria, according to a report from Sofia on July 22.

Another Korean wrestler Li Chol placed third in the 52 kg category.

Archery Contests in Warsaw

Korean archeress Chong Yong Ran came first in the totals at the International Junior Friendship Archery Contests of Socialist Countries which was held in Warsaw, according to a PAP report on July 24.

Another archeress Cho Ok Hui placed third.

Boxing Tournament in DPRK

The International Junior Friendship Boxing Tournament of Socialist Countries was held at the Nampo Indoor Stadium from July 20 to 25.

The tournament was participated in by the GDR, Romanian, Bulgarian, Hungarian, Czechoslovak, Cuban, Soviet and Korean (A and B) teams.

Follows the results of the tournament:

48 kilograms
1. Chang Yong Chol (Korea A)
2. Rene Breitbart (GDR)
3. Kim Chang Rim (Korea B)
3. Pedro Bosa (Cuba)

51 kilograms
1. Han Jae Myong (Korea A)
2. Li Gyong Nam (Korea B)
3. Kilkov Kilkorov (Bulgaria)
3. Csik Csaba (Hungary)

54 kilograms
1. Sorg Girner (GDR)
2. Khdryan Khvicha (USSR)
3. Chong Ho Yong (Korea A)
3. Li Myong Il (Korea B)

57 kilograms
1. Hong Mun Sik (Korea A)
2. Kazaryan Mikhak (USSR)
3. Gabor Tarzoly (Hungary)
3. Dumitru Constantin (Romania)

60 kilograms
1. Luis Pascual Mendez (Cuba)
2. Hristo Kovachev (Bulgaria)
3. Min Nam Hyon (Korea B)
3. Burchak Evgeny (USSR)

63.5 kilograms
1. Kobulynsky Aleksandr (USSR)
2. Juan Carlos Lemuz (Cuba)
3. Kim Gil Nam (Korea A)
3. Richard Silagi (Romania)

67 kilograms
1. Chu Chun Gil (Korea B)
2. Stefan Driscu (Romania)
3. Balayan Manvel (USSR)
3. Valentin Peptolev (Bulgaria)

71 kilograms
1. Lino Ramirez (Cuba)
2. Volkov Oleg (USSR)
3. Li In Nam (Korea B)
3. Blagoi Sokolov (Bulgaria)

75 kilograms
1. Dumitru Desliu (Romania)
2. Angel Albuerne (Cuba)
3. Kim Sun Hong (Korea B)
3. Kovalevsky Sergei (USSR)

81 kilograms
1. Victor Ispuria (Cuba)
2. Vasile Damian (Romania)
3. Li Chang Guk (Korea A)
3. Nikolai Lankov (Bulgaria)

91 kilograms
1. Yushkiavichus Gitas (USSR)
2. Felix Sabon (Cuba)
3. Silvio Petzold (GDR)
3. Anton Franjepov (Bulgaria)

Above 91 kilograms
1. Lichezar Genov (Bulgaria)
2. Juan Carlos Deliz (Cuba)
3. Gygo Zolt (Hungary)
3. Ganin Vasili (USSR)

Gold, silver and bronze medals were awarded respectively to successful boxers.

Tokyo Declaration (Excerpt)

Here is an excerpt from the Tokyo Declaration which was adopted at the August 1-3 Tokyo International Conference against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs:

Nearly four decades have passed since the first atomic bombs in human history were dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and the world today abounds with the cry of "No more Hiroshima and no more Nagasaki".

But the vicious cycle of the nuclear arms race has only intensified, rendering the crisis of nuclear war more imminent than ever. In the past one year alone, the United States deployed its nuclear cruise and Pershing II missiles in Europe and Tomahawk nuclear cruise missiles in the Pacific. . . . An extreme danger of nuclear war exists today as Japan, a nuclear victim nation, assumes the role of a forward base for one of the parties involved in such a nuclear military confrontation under the US-Japanese military alliance and amid military tension on the Korean Peninsula.

The level of world military spending has already approached one trillion dollars a year, and our planet today is loaded with over 50,000 nuclear weapons, enough to kill the entire human race scores of times over. And millions of people are compelled to lead precarious lives side by side with the nuclear arsenals. In not a few parts of the world, meanwhile, military intervention based on a policy of strength is under way, threatening world peace and increasing the danger of a major war. Such a state of affairs also constitutes a cause of hunger, poverty, disease, discrimination, oppression, inequities and inequalities in the world, especially in the Third World.

Should a nuclear war break out under these circumstances, its consequences would defy all description. The world's scientists and physicians, coming from countries with differing social systems, have invariably warned of an inferno that would follow a nuclear war. Prevention of nuclear war and abolition of nuclear weapons have thus become the most crucial and urgent task that bears on the very survival of the entire human community. We must take action now in order to arouse an overwhelming world public opinion and to surround and isolate those who threaten the people of the world with their nuclear arms.

The Tokyo International Conference of the 1984 World Conference against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs, attended by approximately 500 people including 128 delegates from overseas, hereby issues the following declaration as a manifestation of the common will of its participants:

1. We shall never condone the notion of deterring nuclear war through a "balance of terror". The surest way to eradicate the threat of nuclear war is to promptly effect a total ban on nuclear weapons, and we shall devote all our energies for effecting binding measures to ban the testing, research, development, production, deployment, stockpiling, proliferation and use of nuclear weapons. Recognizing that "nuclear weapons" comprise not only nuclear warheads but a whole array of facilities and equipment necessary for conducting a nuclear war including systems for command, control, communications and intelligence, we demand the removal of all such means of nuclear annihilation.

2. We shall organize all-out resistance for preventing nuclear war and blocking all paths toward nuclear war.

3. In connection with the effort to abolish nuclear weapons and prevent nuclear war, we shall also pursue campaigns for a ban on the use of nuclear weapons, total prohibition of nuclear testing including underground tests, establishment, expansion and mutual linking of nuclear-free zones in the whole of Asia including Northeast Asia, the Pacific and Indian Oceans, Central Europe, the Balkans, the Mediterranean, the Nordic countries, Latin America and the Caribbean and other parts of the world as well as outlawing the use of oceans and outer space for military purposes. And as a part of these campaigns we shall urge governments to refuse acceptance of all visiting vessels and aircraft suspected of carrying nuclear weapons.

4. We deplore the dangers involved in the Japanese-US military alliance, and demand the dissolution of all military alliances and blocs. In opposition to the policy of nuclear blackmail as a means of intervention in the Third World, and in support of and solidarity with the struggles of various peoples for national self-determination, we shall dedicate our strength to the creation of a nuclear-free, nonaligned, independent and peaceful world, a task which also calls for ensuring social justice and human rights and building a new international economic order.

We express concern over the deteriorating situation on the Korean Peninsula and in other parts of Northeast Asia as well as in the Middle East, and deplore the protracted war between Iran and Iraq as well as the unresolved question of Palestine and Namibia which, together with other dangerous local conflicts, accelerate global destabilization.

We extend solidarity to the people of Micronesia including Guam in their struggle for the restoration of sovereignty and the return of all Micronesian lands to their original owners and their descendants.

5. In order to deliver humanity from the menace of nuclear war and build a world without nuclear weapons, it is crucial that we not only make the peace and anti-nuclear movements powerful in each of our countries but also promote international solidarity and radically magnify the power of an international movement united astride differences in thought, creed and social systems. We express high regard for the role the women have played in many countries of the world in initiating grassroot movements, and reaffirm our conviction that an equal sharing of social and political rights by men and women will reinforce our ability to build a peaceful world.

The peace that we demand is not a passive absence of war. And there can be no real peace without justice. We shall further strengthen our actions to overcome all forms of violence and oppression.

Confident that our own initiatives hold the key to our destiny, we are determined to undertake a variety of peace and anti-nuclear actions in solidarity with a broad spectrum of peace forces in the world as we approach the 40th anniversary of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1985 and the 1986 International Year of Peace proclaimed by the United Nations.

6. Harboring strong concern about the fact that atomic bomb victims living in Japan and elsewhere have not been offered adequate relief by the United States and Japanese governments, we demand that the governments concerned take appropriate relief measures based on the principle of state compensation. In solidarity with the efforts of "Hibakusha" in various countries such as those for legislating a Hibakusha Aid Law in Japan and a Radiation Victims' Bill of Rights in the United States, we shall join with the victims in striving to realize their strong aspiration never to create another "Hibakusha". In solidarity also with the victims of nuclear weapons development around the world since the first nuclear test explosion in history was conducted in New Mexico in July 1945, we demand that each of the governments concerned be responsible for taking adequate relief measures.

7. Recognizing the link between nuclear weapons proliferation and the nuclear fuel cycle from uranium mining to disposal of nuclear wastes, we oppose the military use of nuclear energy. We sternly warn against hazards involved in the nuclear fuel cycle, and express profound solidarity with indigenous peoples of North America, Australia, the Pacific and elsewhere who have been robbed of their land and waters, people who are exposed to the danger of radioactive contamination and those who are demanding that programs for nuclear waste dumping be abandoned.

We issue this call to our fellow human beings throughout the world from Japan, the only country to have suffered damage from the

The Tokyo Declaration was adopted at the World Conference against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs.

'Peace Is Main Issue for Every Human Being'

Ms. Maj Britt Theorin, a leading politician in Sweden working for disarmament, talked with People's Korea's staff reporter Kim Jong Myong about the anti-nuclear peace movement. She was a guest of the Tokyo International Conference of the 1984 World Conference against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs. Here are excerpts from the interview: (Other interviews with overseas conference participants will appear in the next issue.)

Maj Britt Theorin, Ambassador for Disarmament, Chairman of the Delegation of Disarmament, member of the Swedish Parliament.

Kim: *What made you involved in the anti-nuclear and peace movement?*

Theorin: It started when I was very young. There were some Jewish refugees from Germany in my hometown when I was a child. One of them became a good friend of mine. From her own experience, I learned what war meant. Though I was a child at that time, this influenced me very strongly. And then I became involved in the youth movement and the peace movement. During the end of the 1950s when the anti-nuclear movement became strong in Europe, I became deeply involved in the peace movement. Since then I have been involved in it.

Q: *The United States began to deploy Pershing II missiles in Europe at the end of last year. What is your response to the decision?*

A: Europe does not need nuclear weapons or missiles any more. We should get out of nuclear weapons. Because nuclear weapons pose threat to us and do not guarantee security for us. "No nuclear weapons in Europe" and "No nuclear weapons in the world" are the wishes of most of the European people, I think.

Europe has never had such a tremendous amount of nuclear weapons. This is very dangerous. Nuclear war might happen in accidents. It might happen for technical reasons. So, it is very important to get rid of them from Europe.

Q: *In March 1981 the Workers' Party of Korea and the Japan Socialist Party published a joint declaration on the establishment of a nuclear-free peace zone in Northeast Asia. What do you think of the idea?*

A: The idea of establishment of nuclear-free zones was introduced in Sweden. It was introduced by my party leader Palme (now the Prime Minister) to the parliament in 1981. All the parties in Swedish parliament decided that the government should try to work for a nuclear-free zone in Scandinavia. If we establish such zones in many parts of the world, we can reduce possibilities of nuclear-powered nations to use them. It is a very good idea to declare nuclear-free peace zones all over the world.

Q: *Pyongyang in January this year proposed to have talks with the United States and south Korea on reducing tensions on the Korean Peninsula. Washington and Seoul have not responded affirmatively to the talks offer. What is your comments on their attitude?*

A: Talks are the only way to seek peace. We have to talk to each other and recognize each other's position. I think this is the way we have to do. We can never solve problems in the world by using weapons. That will lead to a holocaust of the world. Even they have different opinions, they have to come to the negotiating table. Talking is the main thing. It is a very good idea to try to hold talks.

Q: *What is your credo as a politician?*

A: There is no more important issue for a human being than to work for peace. I hope everyone will understand that peace will not come of its own accord like birds in the sky. We have to win peace by our daily hard work, learning each other and understanding each other. Peace is the main issue for every human being.

We cannot co-exist with nuclear weapons. Eliminating nuclear arms is now a most urgent task consequential for the survival of ourselves and posterity, a task that does not allow the luxury of even the slightest delay. Let us not put off till tomorrow, but begin now, this very minute, to join hands and take action for a total ban on nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war. Let this call of "Ban nuclear weapons!" be heard by people the world over.

BAN NUCLEAR WEAPONS!

August 3, 1984

1984 World Conference against A and H Bombs, Tokyo

THE PEOPLE'S KOREA Published every Saturday by the Chosen Sinbo Company For subscription or further details, please write to the Editorial Department, 5, Tsukudo-Hachiman-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 162 Japan Tel. 03-260-5881 Anybody is free to reproduce or quote any stories or articles in The People's Korea.